hits pay dirt by "going down to the local court house in a community and asking lawyers who's best able to make a donation."

Ohio Dominican College has had to deal with the size and sophistication of Ohio State's effort as it pursued its own $3.5-million capital campaign, a five-year drive that ended January 1. Officials at the 1,300-student private college even named the drive the "Making a Difference Campaign," to distinguish it from Ohio State's mammoth effort, says Sister Mary Andrew Masnich, the college's president.

'A Little Fund-Raising Niche'

Contributions to the relatively tiny urban college have more impact than the same contributions at Ohio State, which enrolls 67,000, she said.

"We felt that the title might appeal to some donors, so that they would see their money would go directly to benefit students," says Sister Mary Andrew, adding that the funds raised are being used to renovate a college dormitory and build a new gymnasium. "We carved out a little fund-raising niche for ourselves."

Even so, the niche hasn't sheltered Ohio Dominican entirely from the Ohio State avalanche. "There certainly were some donors who were heavily committed to [Ohio State] with multi-year pledges, who would have been better able to help Ohio Dominican had they not been so committed," Sister Mary Andrew says. "They said so, in so many words."

"There's no great mystery to fund raising. It boils down to one simple thing—somebody has to ask somebody to part with an asset."

Billion-Dollar Campaigns

Buoyed by Ohio State's achievement, Mr. Tobin predicts that a billion dollar, five-year fund-raising campaign is within reach of several major public universities in the 1990's.

Already two private universities—Stanford University and the University of Pennsylvania—are engaged in five-year drives of $1-billion or more.

Other fund-raising experts, however, discount such optimism, adding that the public universities' relative newness to the field renders such a figure unattainable for another 10 years.

Still, the increasing reliance of public universities upon raising private money underscores their decision to abandon the hope of meeting rising expenses through increased state revenues.

"You cannot be a first-rate public university today unless you've got a significant amount of private contributions coming in," says Theodore J. Saenger, national chairman of the "Keeping the Promise" campaign at the University of California at Berkeley, which rivals Ohio State's campaign in size and scope.

Since announcing their campaign in July 1985, Berkeley officials have raised about $390-million of their current goal of $400-million, which they think they'll exceed by June.

Mr. Tobin, who plans to leave Ohio State next fall to set up a fund-raising consulting business, says the campaign's success must be measured not just in financial terms, but in structural ones as well: Has the university set up a fund-raising machine that can keep the momentum going beyond next summer, the campaign's close?

"The most important thing about this campaign," Mr. Tobin says, "is that it makes it possible to put together the staff and volunteer structure to be able to maintain a high level of productivity in the future." ■

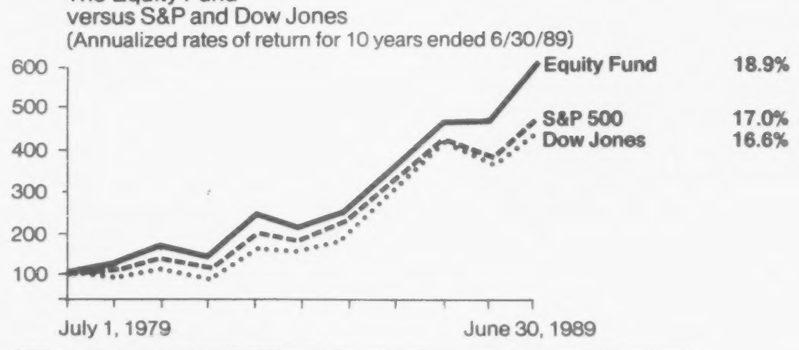
Major Fund-Raising Drives at Public Institutions

	Goal	Public announcement	Scheduled completion date	Gifts and pledges as of November 30, 1989
University of California at Berkeley	$400,000,000	September 1987	June 1990	$375,000,000
Ohio State University	350,000,000	September 1985	June 1990	408,000,000
Pennsylvania State University	300,000,000	September 1986	June 1990	313,500,000
Wichita State University	300,000,000	October 1987	November 1996	110,000,000
University of Florida	250,000,000	September 1988	December 1991	223,000,000
University of Washington	250,000,000	November 1989	June 1992	128,000,000
University of Pittsburgh	225,000,000	June 1987	December 1990	200,000,000
University of Maryland System	200,000,000	October 1988	June 1993	115,000,000
University of Kansas	177,000,000	May 1988	April 1993	137,000,000
Michigan State University	160,000,000	May 1988	December 1991	118,000,000
College of William and Mary	150,000,000	May 1989	June 1993	71,000,000
University of Arizona	150,000,000	November 1987	June 1992	90,000,000
University of Iowa	150,000,000	May 1987	December 1990	95,000,000
University of Utah	150,000,000	May 1987	June 1990	175,000,000
Rutgers University	125,000,000	November 1986	June 1990	145,000,000
University of South Florida	111,000,000	May 1988	May 1991	74,000,000
University of Oklahoma	100,000,000	November 1986	December 1990	75,000,000

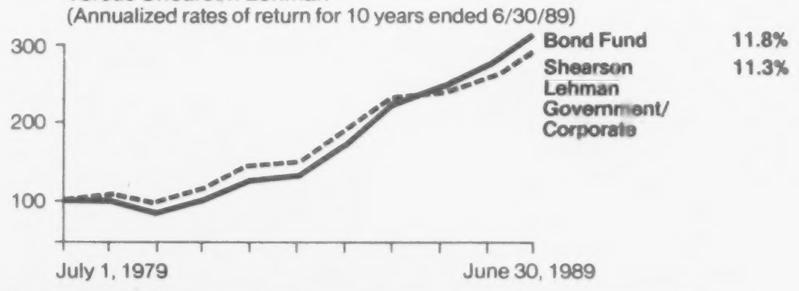
SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

These three charts show what The Common Fund has earned for the endowment funds and operating cash of its member schools.

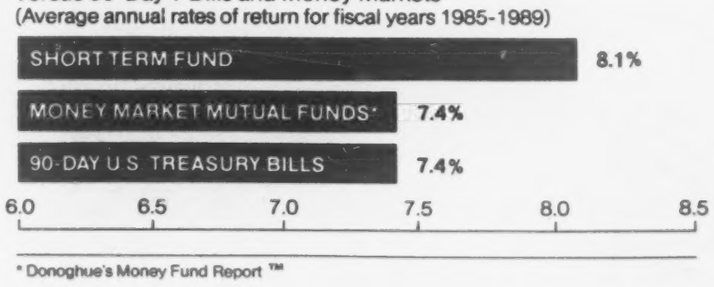
The Equity Fund
versus S&P and Dow Jones
(Annualized rates of return for 10 years ended 6/30/89)



The Bond Fund
versus Shearson Lehman
(Annualized rates of return for 10 years ended 6/30/89)



The Short Term Fund
versus 90-Day T Bills and Money Markets
(Average annual rates of return for fiscal years 1985-1989)



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FACT FILE: Projections of Education Statistics, 1989-2000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
College enrollment												
Total	13,087,000	13,213,000	13,233,000	13,126,000	13,026,000	12,955,000	12,935,000	12,973,000	13,048,000	13,162,000	13,282,000	13,378,000
Men	5,984,000	6,010,000	6,002,000	5,952,000	5,920,000	5,901,000	5,893,000	5,924,000	5,959,000	6,014,000	6,075,000	6,124,000
Women	7,103,000	7,203,000	7,231,000	7,174,000	7,106,000	7,054,000	7,042,000	7,049,000	7,089,000	7,148,000	7,207,000	7,254,000
Public	10,188,000	10,291,000	10,308,000	10,228,000	10,154,000	10,102,000	10,090,000	10,121,000	10,178,000	10,264,000	10,356,000	10,427,000
Private	2,899,000	2,922,000	2,925,000	2,898,000	2,872,000	2,853,000	2,845,000	2,852,000	2,870,000	2,898,000	2,926,000	2,951,000
Full-time	7,377,000	7,428,000	7,378,000	7,274,000	7,179,000	7,117,000	7,104,000	7,157,000	7,237,000	7,356,000	7,481,000	7,585,000
Part-time	5,710,000	5,785,000	5,855,000	5,852,000	5,847,000	5,838,000	5,831,000	5,816,000	5,811,000	5,806,000	5,801,000	5,793,000
Full-time-equivalent	9,440,000	9,518,000	9,493,000	9,389,000	9,292,000	9,227,000	9,211,000	9,258,000	9,336,000	9,453,000	9,576,000	9,677,000
Four-year institutions												
Total	8,212,000	8,289,000	8,298,000	8,224,000	8,147,000	8,086,000	8,066,000	8,086,000	8,137,000	8,214,000	8,299,000	8,371,000
Public	5,569,000	5,623,000	5,628,000	5,578,000	5,525,000	5,483,000	5,471,000	5,486,000	5,521,000	5,574,000	5,634,000	5,683,000
Private	2,643,000	2,666,000	2,670,000	2,646,000	2,622,000	2,603,000	2,595,000	2,600,000	2,616,000	2,640,000	2,665,000	2,688,000
Two-year institutions												
Total	4,875,000	4,924,000	4,935,000	4,902,000	4,879,000	4,869,000	4,869,000	4,887,000	4,911,000	4,948,000	4,983,000	5,007,000
Public	4,619,000	4,668,000	4,680,000	4,650,000	4,629,000	4,619,000	4,619,000	4,635,000	4,657,000	4,690,000	4,722,000	4,744,000
Private	256,000	256,000	255,000	252,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	252,000	254,000	258,000	261,000	263,000
Undergraduate	11,275,000	11,387,000	11,390,000	11,284,000	11,179,000	11,116,000	11,108,000	11,156,000	11,237,000	11,360,000	11,485,000	11,589,000
Graduate	1,533,000	1,545,000	1,561,000	1,560,000	1,564,000	1,559,000	1,551,000	1,543,000	1,539,000	1,531,000	1,526,000	1,520,000
First-professional	279,000	281,000	282,000	282,000	283,000	280,000	276,000	274,000	272,000	271,000	271,000	269,000
Degrees												
Associate	439,000	448,000	456,000	457,000	452,000	446,000	443,000	443,000	445,000	448,000	454,000	461,000
Bachelor's	994,000	1,005,000	995,000	1,011,000	1,016,000	1,006,000	990,000	973,000	962,000	961,000	968,000	976,000
Master's	293,000	301,000	300,000	302,000	301,000	299,000	295,000	292,000	290,000	289,000	287,000	286,000
Doctorate	34,200	34,400	34,500	34,600	34,700	34,800	34,900	34,900	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,100
First-professional	72,200	72,400	72,300	72,100	72,700	72,200	70,600	69,200	68,300	67,800	67,600	67,100
Faculty members												
Total	755,000	762,000	762,000	755,000	749,000	744,000	743,000	745,000	750,000	758,000	765,000	771,000
Full-time	475,000	479,000	476,000	469,000	463,000	459,000	458,000	461,000	466,000	474,000	482,000	489,000
Part-time	279,000	283,000	286,000	286,000	286,000	285,000	285,000	284,000	284,000	284,000	283,000	283,000
High-school graduates												
Total	2,781,000	2,603,000	2,535,000	2,485,000	2,495,000	2,501,000	2,608,000	2,644,000	2,744,000	2,848,000	2,889,000	2,920,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

U. of Toledo Strives to Promote Tolerance and Sensitivity

Continued from Preceding Page

student affairs, says disagreements between students of different cultures often stem from ignorance, and can turn into major problems if colleges don't step in to encourage students to be more tolerant.

Scholars who have written about the impact of changing populations on the American educational system are not surprised by the strains felt on campuses today.

Tensions Called Healthy

The current tensions are a healthy sign, says Amy Gutmann, a professor of politics at Princeton University and the author of *Democratic Education*. "Tumult—people arguing with one another trying to face the problem rather than sweep it under the rug—that's a necessary condition for things to get better," she says.

Many students—whites and members of minority groups alike—have not been exposed to people from other groups before their freshman year, says Paula S. Fass, an educational historian at the University of California at Berkeley. Ms. Fass is the author of *Outside In: Minorities and the Transformation of American Education*.

"If you think of a campus as a small-scale city, then what happens on the campus is not that different from what happened in the cities of the 1920's," she says. "You had people coming from the farms without experience with heterogeneity. First, you had a lot of nasty incidents. But eventually you developed a sense of cosmopolitanism."

Trying to encourage students from different cultures to mix without pushing for assimilation remains a prickly issue. For the most part, colleges and universities are depending on student-affairs programs to create more understanding and a sense of community. Discussions of diversity and discrimination are becoming common components of freshman orientations and of workshops for student leaders and dormitory advisers.

But at Toledo, as elsewhere, officials acknowledge that the effort to integrate the student population faces built-in obstacles. This institution, for instance, is largely a commuter school and has a minimum of dormitory space, so many students come to the campus only to attend classes and to study. They are left with little opportunity to discuss cultural differences and observe each others' life styles.

'Very Little Contact'

As it is, students from different racial and ethnic groups rarely socialize with one another, students here say. "There's very little contact altogether," says Doug Rammel, the student-body president. "People stay in their own groups."

Some students are reaching out, however. The Latino Student Union, for instance, has a white vice-president, Darren Gruebmeyer. Black students belong to the organization as well.

Few on the campus realize that white students belong to the 600-member Black Student Union, says its president, Karsten D. Hartman. "What causes problems is a laziness to learn about others," he says. "If you don't take the time to learn how to pronounce a certain person's name, that insensitivity is the root of missed communication, the root of racism."

Much of the growth in campus organizations—the university registered 25-per-cent more organizations this year than last—comes from international-student groups and new religious organizations. Groups on the campus represent students from China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, and Turkey, among other countries. Campus religious officials say the number of groups holding services has increased from five or six in the 1970's to nearly 20 now.

Several of the new organizations are fundamentalist and don't participate in the university's Interfaith Council, says the Rev. James J. Bacik, co-pastor of the Corpus Christi University Parish. "The real question today is exclusivism—that's the danger," he says. "To say we have a monopoly on the truth makes dialogue impossible."

The university has tried to encourage discussion, holding what Father Bacik describes as successful meetings between Christian and Muslim students.

Deborah Pierce, associate dean for international programs, sees other encouraging signs. This year, the International Student Association cooperated with a campus fraternity to build a float for homecoming weekend. "They didn't win," Ms. Pierce says, "but it was still an accomplishment."

Nationally, efforts to sensitize students to different cultures are drawing mixed reviews. Some critics say they merely serve to divide the student population because they stress cultural differences between students.

Mr. Anderson of Indiana University of Pennsylvania says such programs are a drop in the bucket unless they include curricular change and address the different learning styles of minority-group members.

"Universities would like to address diversity in a way that will not challenge the *status quo*. That's impossible," says Mr. Anderson, who calls much of the programming "superficial" and the overall effort "broadly hypocritical."

In the coming decade, he argues, universities should sponsor campus-wide events that appeal to minority-group members, for example, and should create incentives in tenure and promotion that would encourage faculty members to strengthen their commitment to emphasizing diversity.

Princeton's Ms. Gutmann predicts that difficult questions will continue to surface on campuses. But she calls for realistic expectations.

"Is the university capable of ridding society of racism and intolerance?" she asks. "No. But is the university capable of educating its students to recognize what's wrong with expressions of racism and acts of intolerance? Yes." ■

2 Reports Show Bright Job Prospects for Engineers

Continued from Preceding Page

earn average starting salaries of $25,256—3.3 per cent more than their counterparts earned last year.

However, he says, "There is reason for concern among college students.

"Students had better pursue their career campaigns with gusto because there will be more competition this year than their was a year ago."

Mr. Scheetz says the employers he interviewed cited various reasons for the drop in hiring, including a decrease in job turnovers, and an increase in business mergers and acquisitions.

Employers in the aerospace industry, the military, and governments are among those expecting sharp decreases in hiring, Mr. Scheetz says.

But Victor Lindquist, dean and director of the placement center at Northwestern, says his survey of 260 businesses and industries showed that this year's graduates will have about the same job opportunities as their counterparts last year. The employers he surveyed expect to hire 43,406 graduates this year—slightly fewer than the 43,991 they hired last year.

Less Optimism This Year

Mr. Lindquist notes, however, that corporations indicated they were less optimistic about the future this year than they were a year ago. Mr. Lindquist says the two surveys produced predictions at odds with each other because they surveyed different types of employers.

Both surveys, however, indicated that engineering graduates are in high demand and will be well paid. Students earning degrees in chemical engineering can expect to draw starting salaries of $33,000 to $34,000 a year—about 32 per cent more a year than their peers will earn, on average.

The reports also found that more employers are using drug and alcohol tests to screen job applicants. More than half the employers surveyed by Northwestern said they tested applicants for drugs, while Michigan State found that 47 per cent of the employers required such tests. One-quarter of the employers said they tested applicants for the presence of alcohol.

Four per cent of the employers Michigan State surveyed said they tested job applicants for H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS. Only one per cent of those surveyed by Northwestern tested applicants for the virus. ■

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Acoustic technology is allowing scientists at Cornell U. to analyze and synthesize wildlife sounds and help conservationists: Page A6.

Folklorists have seen a burst of interest in "contemporary legends" in the last decade: Page A6.

The author Ken Kesey led a group of creative-writing students in a two-year experiment to write a novel and get it published: Page A15.

To resolve problems in tenure evaluations, the U. of Arizona has put limits on which professors may judge their colleagues: Page A15.

Schemes to win financial aid have become more prevalent, college administrators say: Page A25.

The Supreme Court said it lacked jurisdiction to hear Louisiana's college-desegregation case: Page A25.

The U. of Delaware is examining whether it should refuse funds from a private foundation that has been accused of racism: Page A31.

Fierce competition for grades that pave the way to top graduate schools and high-paying jobs may be leading more students to cheat: Page A33.

Crime on campus has been linked by researchers to students' use of drugs and alcohol: Page A33.

Rumanian universities are moving to rebuild after years under a regime many call "a nightmare": Page A41.

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Supreme Court Rejects Privacy Claim for Tenure Files, Says University Must Disclose Information in Bias Case

Justices, in unanimous ruling, tell U. of Pennsylvania to give peer-review documents to federal agency

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court last week ruled that the University of Pennsylvania could not withhold confidential peer-review documents from the federal agency that investigates complaints of employment discrimination. The unanimous decision dealt a blow to one of academe's longest-standing traditions.

In the case, *University of Pennsylvania* v. *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*, the Court upheld the commission's right to subpoena the university's tenure files for its investigation into a case of alleged race and sex discrimination.

Writing for the Court, Justice Harry A. Blackmun said: "Indeed, if there is a 'smoking gun' to be found that demonstrates discrimination in tenure decisions, it is likely to be tucked away in peer review files." (The text of Justice Blackmun's opinion begins on Page A17.)

First Amendment Claim 'Misplaced'

The Court called "misplaced" the university's claim—supported by Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale Universities—that the disclosure of its tenure files would infringe on what it called its First Amendment right of academic freedom to choose professors. The Court also rejected arguments by the university that participants in tenure decisions would be less candid if they knew their evaluations could be disclosed.

Instead, the Court upheld a 1988 ruling by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which had affirmed the E.E.O.C.'s right under federal civil-rights statutes to obtain material needed to investigate discrimination complaints and to issue subpoenas. The Court said Congress had extended that right to the E.E.O.C. in its 1972 amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits racial and sexual discrimination.

"This should encourage the fair treatment of all individuals, encourage institutions to keep records more carefully, and help faculty members to prove their cases."

"As Congress has recognized, the costs associated with racial and sexual discrimination in institutions of higher learning are very substantial," Justice Blackmun wrote. "Few would deny that ferreting out this kind of invidious discrimination is a great if not compelling government interest."

The ruling applies only to cases in which faculty members file discrimination claims with the employment commission, although some observers predicted it could have more sweeping effects. The ruling did not address institutions' individual policies on the disclosure of tenure files, which vary in their degree of openness. Some institutions allow candidates for promotion and tenure to look at their records, but many large universities do not.

Sparked by 1986 Sex-Bias Complaint

The case arose from a sex-discrimination complaint filed with the employment commission in 1986 by Rosalie Tung, a former associate professor of management at Pennsylvania's Wharton School who had been denied tenure. The commission subpoenaed Ms. Tung's peer-review files and those of five male faculty members who had been granted tenure and who Ms. Tung claimed were no more qualified than she.

Ms. Tung, now a tenured professor at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and director of the International Business Center there, said she was "very pleased" with the decision.

When the university refused to release the documents, citing reasons of confidentiality and academic freedom, the commission filed a lawsuit with a federal district

Continued on Page A17

NCAA Adopts 3 Major Rules Changes Endorsed by Presidents' Panel; Association's Chief Calls for More Sports Reforms, Seeks 'New Model'

'New model' proposed

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

DALLAS

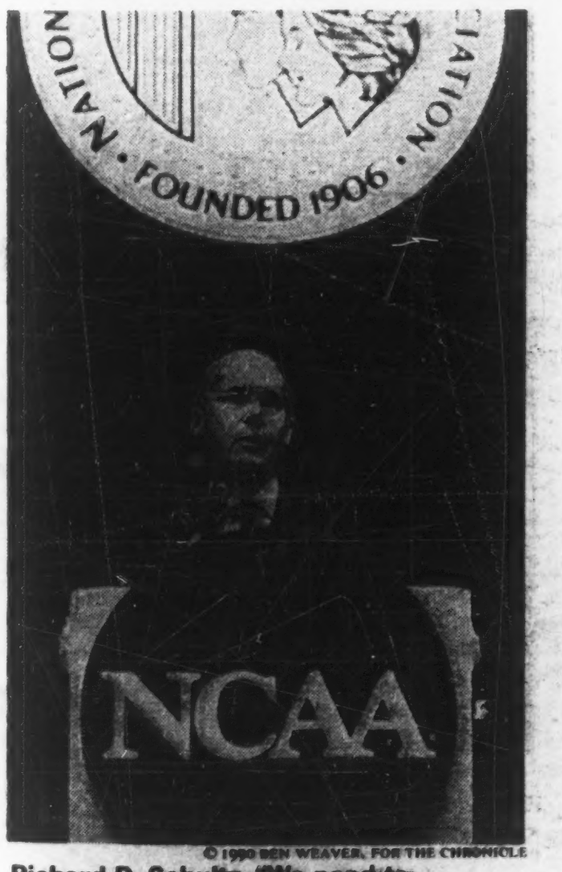
In a speech described as "historic" and "gutsy," the executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association implored its members last week to create a "new model" for intercollegiate sports by next year.

Richard D. Schultz, who has held the top N.C.A.A. job since June 1987, jolted the delegates assembled for the association's annual meeting by throwing his considerable influence behind a comprehensive package of reforms. Among them: drastic cutbacks in recruiting, tenure for coaches, the abolition of athletic dormitories, and a change in the rules that would allow college athletes to enter professional-league drafts without losing their eligibility.

An Unsettled Year Possible

Mr. Schultz's speech may portend an unsettled year for college sports. In addition to the lengthy agenda for reforms that he would like to be carried out by next year's annual meeting, N.C.A.A. commit-

Continued on Page A37



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Richard D. Schultz: "We need to be aggressive in changing our model because there are others less qualified waiting in the wings to do it for us."

Rules changes adopted

DALLAS

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's presidents' commission won adoption last week of all three rules changes it had lobbied hard for.

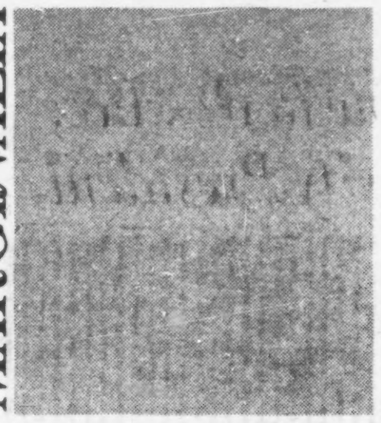
At the association's 84th annual meeting here, two of the major proposals were adopted with little opposition: a partial repeal of the controversial financial-aid restrictions for freshmen athletes in Division I, the N.C.A.A.'s top competitive level, and a requirement that Division I and II colleges publish the graduation rates of their athletes.

But the commission's most symbolic and significant proposal, which cut spring football practice by a third in Divisions I and II and limited the length of the playing and practice seasons in basketball in all three divisions, was adopted by delegates only after a rancorous, five-and-a-half hour debate and intense arm-twisting by several members of the presidents' panel.

The cuts in the lengths of seasons were aimed at reducing pressures on athletes. But the debate over the measure, the long-

Continued on Page A36

MARGINALIA



Memorandum to everybody at the University of Denver:

"Please replace this revised Holiday Schedule with the November 15 schedule previously sent to you. Thank you."

You're welcome.

■

Card sent to an applicant to the law school at Georgetown University:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your application. Since this is a self-completing application, you should receive notification that your application is complete within eight weeks."

And after it self-completes, does it self-destruct?

■

Applicants to the department of cinema studies in the Tisch School of the Arts at New York University are asked to submit an essay.

"The writing sample should reflect your ability to carry out sustained critical, thearetical, and / or historical thinking on film," a flyer says.

You're sure you don't mean "hysterical thinking"? a reader asks.

■

An "admissions guide for the J. D. program," published in the University of Chicago *Law School Bulletin*, says:

"Although there is no application deadline, candidates who apply after the middle of January are asked to supply a brief description of the reasons why they did not apply earlier."

Well, uh, we *thought* we might like to study medicine, but then, uh . . .

■

Notice on a subscription form for *Issues in Science and Technology*, a publication of the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine:

"YES, please enter my one-year subscription to ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, starting with the next quarterly issue at the special Introductory Rate of $24, a savings of $18 off the regular rate of $36."

Sounds like a bargain to *us*.

■

From *The Daily Orange*, the student paper at Syracuse University:

"John L. Palmer was officially installed as the seventh dean of Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs Wednesday night in Maxwell auditorium. . . .

"SU Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers expressed confidence in Palmer's past history and ability to lead the Maxwell School.

" '(We have) confidence in your ability and resolve to make the school even richer as an instrument foregoing the public good,' Eggers said."

So be it, we guess. —C.G.

In Brief

Ex-Student Who Set Fire to Sorority to Pay $92,000

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — A former Syracuse University fraternity member who started a fire in a sorority house five years ago has been ordered by a trial court to pay more than $92,000 to the women who lived in the house.

Tush Nikollaj, the former student, pleaded guilty in 1985 to a misdemeanor count of criminal mischief for throwing a smoke bomb that ignited the fire at the Alpha Omicron Pi house. Mr. Nikollaj threw the smoke bomb through an open third-floor window, starting a fire that spread throughout the house.

Other parties have already paid more than $300,000 to sorority members to settle related lawsuits. The sorority had sued several people who had parked their cars near the house illegally at the time of the fire. The cars hampered the efforts of firefighters.

School Students Still Lag in Reading, Writing

WASHINGTON—Despite education reforms, the nation's public-school students are no better at reading or writing now than they were in 1984, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

The program, operated for the U.S. Department of Education by the Educational Testing Service, calls itself "The Nation's Report Card." Last week, it released results of tests conducted in 1988 on students aged 9, 13, and 17. The scores showed that the proportion of 9-year-olds who possess basic reading skills—an ability to understand specific or sequentially related information—had declined since 1980.

The trend may foreshadow declining scores of 17-year-olds in eight years, the report says.

The scores also showed that blacks and Hispanics made substantial gains in reading achievement, but still lagged behind whites.

The tests were part of a continuing assessment—of reading, writing, mathematics, science, and history skills—that has been conducted since 1969. Copies of the reading report (No. 19-R-01, $9) and the writing report (No. 19-W-01, $12) are available from N.A.E.P., Educational Testing Service, Rosedale Road, Princeton, N.J. 08541.

U. of Wisconsin Ordered to Release Documents

LANCASTER, WIS.—A judge has ordered the University of Wisconsin at Platteville to release to the public documents from an investigation into nepotism charges against a dean.

In his decision, Grant County Circuit Court Judge John R. Wagner said the public had a right to decide whether or not the allegations of nepotism had been properly handled by the university.

Last spring, three faculty members in the economics department filed a complaint with the university's chancellor charging that Kahtan Al Yasiri had used his position to grant a promotion and salary increase to his wife, Ann. Mr. Al Yasiri is dean of the College of Business, Industry, and Communication, and an assistant professor in the economics department.

After investigating the complaint, the university said the allegations were groundless.

The university, citing the confidentiality of personnel matters, later refused to release a copy of the complaint or the investigator's report to the public. A Madison newspaper, the *Wisconsin State Journal*, sued for access to the information.

3 Bombs Explode at Oakland U.

ROCHESTER, MICH.

Three small bombs exploded on the campus of Oakland University last week, causing no injuries but prompting the institution's president to cancel classes for a day so the police could investigate.

A spokesman for the university, Jim Llewellyn, said the police had identified a suspect but did not know why the bombs had been planted.

No Injuries

The suspect is a 19-year-old man who was a student at the university during the fall term but is not believed to be registered for the winter session, Mr. Llewellyn said. He said he had been told by the police that the man was being held in the Oakland County Jail on an unrelated charge of breaking and entering and had not yet been charged in connection with the bombings.

One bomb exploded on the fourth floor of the university's library. It caused no injuries and little damage, except to some books.

About five minutes later, Mr. Llewellyn said, a small pipe bomb exploded under a 1982 Chevrolet that was parked in a lot next to the library. About two hours after that, a pipe bomb exploded in front of South Foundation Hall, an office and classroom building. Neither of those bombs caused much damage, Mr. Llewellyn said.

All three bombs were unsophisticated devices with little explosive power, and were detonated by fuses, the spokesman added. —D.K.M.

1 in 5 College Males Uses Smokeless Tobacco

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.—One in five male college students uses snuff or chewing tobacco—half again as many as smoke cigarettes, according to a Pennsylvania State University study.

Elbert D. Glover, a professor of health education who conducted the study, said the nation "could see an oral-cancer epidemic" unless steps are taken to educate people about the dangers of smokeless tobacco.

Mr. Glover surveyed 5,900 students at 72 colleges and universities across the country. Twelve per cent—22 per cent of the men and 2 per cent of the women—said they used snuff or chewing tobacco. Mr. Glover said only 14 per cent of college students smoke—13 per cent of the men and 16 per cent of the women.

Most of the students perceived smokeless tobacco as a safer alternative to cigarettes, Mr. Glover said. In fact, smokeless tobacco is highly addictive, he said.

Suit Says U. of Minnesota Knew of Asbestos Peril

MINNEAPOLIS — Sixteen construction workers have sued the University of Minnesota, charging that they were exposed to asbestos while renovating a campus dormitory last summer.

The lawsuit claims that the workers asked the university several times to make sure that the level of asbestos in the insulation they were removing from the dormitory fell under federal safety standards, and that they were told it did.

The workers later arranged to have the insulation tested by an independent agency. The agency

14,000 SQUARE FEET FOR COMPUTERS AT U. OF MICHIGAN

BOB KALMBACH, U. OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Humanities students who wanted to use computers at the University of Michigan once had to go to one of the 30 public sites in academic buildings and dormitories.

Now, however, they have what may be the largest university computer room in the country (*above*). It's a 14,000-square-foot space that holds 260 Apple Macintosh computers and 70 I.B.M. PC's—and will still be able to accommodate 30 work stations that are in this year's budget.

The space was created by combining two classrooms and a courtyard that links Angell, Haven, and Mason Halls, the main humanities-classroom buildings. The renovation—including skylights to enclose the courtyard—cost $2.8-million. The computers, software, and furniture cost an additional $1.5-million, university officials say. Michigan has more than 15,000 computers and workstations, more than 2,000 available in public sites. —J.A.T.

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